

Docket No.: 50-03-022 (EDSC01-50027)  
Serial No. 10/732,977  
Patent

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-21 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-21 have been rejected.

The Examiner is thanked for noting the remaining typographic inconsistency between Figure 2 and its description. The specification is amended above, and the objections are believed obviated.

Claim 8 is amended to remove "means for" language. Entry of this amendment is respectfully requested, and is not believed nor intended to change the analysis of the claim by either the Examiner or the Applicant.

Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

**I. CLAIM REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 1-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,815,665 to *Teper*, hereinafter "Teper" in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,799,156 to *Shavit*, hereinafter "Shavit". The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the examiner bears the initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. (*In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). See also *In re Piasecki*, 745 F.2d 1468, 1472, 223 USPQ 785, 788 (Fed. Cir. 1984)). It is incumbent upon the examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. (*Id.* at 1073, 5 USPQ2d at 1598). In so doing, the examiner is expected to make the factual determinations set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966), viz., (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the differences

Docket No.: 50-03-022 (EDSC01-50027)  
Serial No. 10/732,977  
Patent

between the prior art and the claims at issue; and (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art. In addition to these factual determinations, the examiner must also provide "some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness." (*In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir 2006) (cited with approval in *KSR Int'l v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007))).

Absent such a *prima facie* case, the applicant is under no obligation to produce evidence of nonobviousness. MPEP § 2142, p. 2100-125 (8th ed. rev. 5, August 2006). To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met: *Id.* First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. *Id.* Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *Id.* Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. *Id.* The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. *Id.*

Applicant first respectfully notes that the Examiner has failed to make a *prima facie* obviousness rejection. As described above, the Examiner is required to provide a determination of the level of ordinary skill in the art, and a factual basis to support such a determination. The Examiner has not done so.

This requirement was recently reiterated by the Office in the "Examination Guidelines for Determining Obviousness Under 35 U.S.C. 103 in View of the Supreme Court Decision in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*", published in the Federal Register on October 10, 2007. Any

Docket No.: 50-03-022 (EDSC01-50027)  
Serial No. 10/732,977  
Patent

obviousness rejection should include an indication of the level of ordinary skill. A finding as to the level of ordinary skill may be used as a partial basis for a resolution of the issue of obviousness.

The person of ordinary skill in the art is a hypothetical person who is presumed to have known the relevant art at the time of the invention. Factors that may be considered in determining the level of ordinary skill in the art may include: (1) "Type of problems encountered in the art;" (2) "prior art solutions to those problems;" (3) "rapidity with which innovations are made;" (4) "sophistication of the technology;" and (5) "educational level of active workers in the field. In a given case, every factor may not be present, and one or more factors may predominate.

Having made no such determination, nor provided any factual basis to support such a determination, the Examiner has failed to make a *prima facie* obviousness rejection, and the rejections of all claims are legally deficient.

Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the § 103 rejection with respect to these claims.

Docket No.: 50-03-022 (EDSC01-50027)  
Serial No. 10/732,977  
Patent

CONCLUSION

As a result of the foregoing, the Applicant asserts that the remaining Claims in the Application are in condition for allowance, and respectfully requests an early allowance of such Claims.

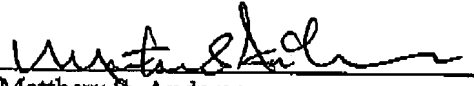
If any issues arise, or if the Examiner has any suggestions for expediting allowance of this Application, the Applicant respectfully invites the Examiner to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below or at *manderson@munckbutrus.com*.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees connected with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 05-0765.

Respectfully submitted,

MUNCK BUTRUS P.C.

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